

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845.

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TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars and two years' subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.
For four copies, \$10.00
" ten " 20.00
" twenty " 35.00
The same rate for six months.
Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers (with the cash (\$15)), will be entitled to the Standard one year free of charge.
Advertisements, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length, in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 50-3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, at the Quarter ending last day of June, 1845.

A. Justice, Benj W
Avery, W W 9
Allen, John
Alston, W F
Alford, Sam'l
Avery, C R
Anderson, Miss May M
Adams, Charles O
Adams, Jas.
Brooks, L H
Brooks, Nath'l G
Brownlow, Miss E B 2
Blalock, Hugh
Blake, Asa
Buckley, Miss
Bagley, Henry
Bettis, Jas. M
Brower, Frank
Blake, Riddick
Beavers, Thos.
Bryant, Joel
Bull, Wm.
Bull, Miss Arabella
Bain, W F
Barbour, S R
Burns, Wm.
Barbee, C L
Battum H
Carroll, Mrs. Martha
Carroll, Hannah
Crenshaw, Wm.
Carter, David
Creech, John
Culbert, Rev D
Caul, Wm.
Crabtree, Rhubia
Card, Thos.
Carpenter, Jesse P
Cannon, J. W
Collins, Josiah
Clerk of the Ho. Com.
Clifton, Mrs Sarah
Cook, Mark
Crawford, Riley
Crummer, B Y
Clark, Mrs Ann
Carson, Chas.
Davis, Mr. Polly
Davis, Robt.
Debon, Jno.
Dunkins, Bryant
Dudson, Y F
Daddy, David C
Eaton, Alcy
Evans, P. G A
Edwards, W H
Fisher, Chas.
Ford, Thos L
Foster, Thos G
Fowler, W L
Fair, Alfred
Fort, Delia
Fort, Miss Eliza
Fitch, Henry or Wm
Fits, Gerold Frederic
Folt, Thos G
Gray, Wm
Gee, Jas R
Goss, Rev Geo C
Gillaspie, Wm C
Graham, Geo C
Guston, Solomon
Grimes, W M
Goulding, Wm
Gulbr, R
Goudwin, Mrs Rebecca
Hatch, Henry H
Hicks, D M
Horton, Jephia
Harden, Wm
Hill, Levi
Horton, Mrs Lucy
Holder, Josiah
Harrison, R M
Holland, Alcy
Hinton, Miss Martha
Hester, Wm
Holland, Jas R
Hester, Abram
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Horn, Jas L R
Holtman, Wade
Howard, Robt.
Hill, Richard
Hardison, John
Holden, Joseph
Huston, James
Hare, John L
Hart, James
Jackson, Henry P
Jeffrey, W D S
Johnson, Barnabas
Jones, Willie
Jones, Polly Ann
Johnson, Rigdon
Jordan, Joseph
Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.
July 1st, 1845. 556-31.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Club Room and other Temperance Tales by
T. S. Arthur.
The Knickerbocker Sketch Book.
The Secret Fox and Nan Darrell, by Miss. Ellen
Pickering.
The Mirror Library, Handsomely bound, Also, Nos.
1 and 5 of the London Lancet Booklets by
J. L. CLEVELAND.
June 2nd 1845.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling business, that he has purchased of Messrs. Wilson & Farrer the right of YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
Smut and Screening Machine
for the state of North Carolina; and having a supply on hand, he is prepared to furnish all who may wish to purchase at any time.
ITS PERFORMANCE.
In order that those interested may be fully satisfied with the performance of the Machine in its cleaning operations, he proposes that if it does not give full satisfaction he will remove the Machine at his own expense.

ITS DURABILITY.

He also insures the Machine to clean FIFTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF WHEAT, and stands pledged and bound to pay all expenses that may accrue on the Machine up to that time with fair usage.

The subscriber feels perfectly safe in making the above propositions, as the Machines sold in this state have given the most entire satisfaction, not only to Mill owners, but to Farmers who have had their wheat cleaned; and has established the fact, among all who have seen the operation, that it is impossible to have a clean article of flour unless prepared in this way, as there is an amount of dust and filth attached to the cleanest article of wheat prepared in the ordinary way, which, when thrown off by the Machine, leaves nothing but pure unadulterated wheat. Certificates to the above effect will be published. (See hand-bill.) He has also received letters from gentlemen in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, who have the Machine in use. Their united opinion is, that it is the best Machine now in use in the United States; that it takes up less room; is propelled with less power, and does the work to the greatest perfection.

Direct to Enos Mills, Orange county, N. C.
South Lowell Mills, Orange, June 28, 1845, 556-51.

Dequerreotype Likenesses.

Taken in first rate style, Gilded and Colored, and put in neat cases for \$2.50 each. Call at John C. Palmer's Jeweller's Shop.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has a fine lot of Watches and Jewellery which he will sell at a very small profit for Cash. Call and see his Jewellery and be convinced of the fact, that cash at a small profit is better than 50 per cent. on long credit. He will keep the most fashionable Jewellery, and will order for a small advance any article not in his store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired to satisfaction, else no charge.
Four or 5 Sets of English Tea Trays, 5 pieces each, will be sold from 10 to 18 dollars per set, a fine article.
July 2d, 1845. 556-11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE following Tracts of Land will be sold on the 1st of Monday in August next, in the town of Monroe, Union county, for the taxes due thereon for the year 1843, to wit:

One tract of 1,000 acres, belonging to the heirs of Angus Gilchrist.
Second tract of 415 acres, belonging to Thomas P. Watts.

Third tract of 88 acres, belonging to Davis Watts.
Fourth tract of 401 acres, belonging to Feth & Co.
Fifth tract of 250 acres, belonging to Henry Hays.
Sixth tract of 500 acres, belonging to Silas Watson's Estate.

The above tracts of land are all situated in Union county.
A. W. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
By N. B. JENNINS, D. S.
June 20, 1845. (Pr. adv. 54.) 556-61.

VALUABLE.

Land, Stock, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, legally authorized, will offer for sale at the residence of SAMUEL PERRY, Esq. in the County of Franklin, the 23rd day of July, at public sale, the following Tracts of Land to-wit:

One Tract containing about
2000 ACRES.
Adjoining the lands of Elijah B. Perry, John A. Williams, and others; on which Tract, is a Two story Dwelling House, and all necessary out buildings.
One other Tract in the County of Warren, containing about
400 ACRES.
with a new Two story Dwelling House, and out houses, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Eaton, Wm. K. Kearney, and others. The above lands are in the neighborhood of Shaleno, on the White Sulphur Spring, and well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, Corn, &c. We will also offer for sale at the same time and place, a large stock of
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.
Also, Plantation utensils of every description. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Any person wishing to view the premises, will call on either of the Subscribers, or Elijah B. Perry, Jr.

Terms made known on day of Sale.
HENRY W. PERRY, WM. T. PERRY.
Franklin Co., July 7, 1845. 557-31.

Randolph Macon College.

THE collegiate year at this Institution closes annually on the 2d Wednesday of June, on which day the Senior Class is publicly graduated. The college year is divided into two sessions. The next session of College begins on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1845. It is best for students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; and for admission at that time into the Freshman Class, they must stand an approved examination on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Euclid, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Readers, and Xenophon's Anabasis. A student desiring to enter the Freshman Class until the beginning of the 2nd session, in addition to the preceding subjects, he must also stand an approved examination upon Latin and Greek prosody, the Elements of Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, and Bourdon's Algebra (through quadratics). It is recommended to students preparing for entrance into this College to use Andrew's and Strahan's Latin Grammar, Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donagan's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature.

There are many young men who desire to acquire an extensive English and scientific education, without prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all such, provided they present themselves at the beginning of the 1st session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of the Libraries and from attendance upon Literary Societies, which are attached to College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

The expenses of the institution are as follows:
Tuition for the Collegiate year \$40.00. Board for 41 weeks 77.00. Bedding and Washing \$20.00. Wood and Lights \$12.00. Incidental expenses \$30.00. Total \$189.00.

In the item of incidental expenses are included text books, and a few articles of furniture which the student is under the necessity of purchasing when he first occupies a room in College.

The Preparatory Department is well organized and placed under the direction of a well-qualified and experienced teacher. We can confidently recommend this school to all desiring a thorough preparation for admission into College. The expenses are the same as those in the College proper.

L. C. GARLAND, President.
July 9th, 1845. 557-51.

Blank for sale at this Office.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

FOR CONGRESS:
Second Dist.—CHARLES FISHER, of Rowan,
Third " DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham,
Fourth " JAMES C. DOBBIN, of Cu. berland,
Fifth " JAMES J. McKAY, of Bladen,
Sixth " JOHN R. J. DANIEL, of Halifax,
Seventh " HENRY S. CLARK, of Beaufort,
Eighth " ASA BIGGS, of Martin.

Correspondence of The Standard.

MESSRS. REID AND McMILLAN.

Stokes county, June 30, 1845.

As I have before informed you, Col. Reid, the democratic candidate, has been addressing his fellow-citizens of this District. Well, after a long and tiresome effort the whigs have a candidate in the field, in the person of Col. ALEXANDER B. McMILLAN, of Ashe, late Senator from the District composed of Ashe and Surry counties. They met and addressed the people of this county at Whicker's on the 20th instant, at Patterson's on the 21st, at Wm. Hill's on the 23d, at Spinhower's on the 24th, at Old town on the 25th, at Kerner's on the 26th, at Salem on the 27th, and at Kernersville on the 28th, where their visit to this county closed. I had the pleasure of hearing them at each of these places, and would be glad if I could report the precise speeches made, but this is beyond my power, and must content myself with a statement of the general bearing of each of these candidates for popular power, deeming this sufficient to gratify the curious in such matters.

COL. McMILLAN spoke of the Tariff, Texas, Oregon, National Bank, State Bank Deposit System, Independent Treasury, Extravagance in the expenditures of Government, Reduction of the salaries of Public Officers and Members of Congress, Appropriations for the furnishing the President's House, Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, Wm. Ennet's Senator from Onslow, and declared himself a whig in principle and practice. He is, as he takes particular care to inform the people, a plain farmer, and regrets that he is not a better one; says he has never had the advantages of a Latin and Greek education; that he is not a volunteer candidate for Congress, but is drafted into the service contrary to his counsel and will, and felt bound to yield to the call. One acquainted with the circumstances connected with his nomination by four whigs of this county, and that too after they had been informed by a special messenger that if nominated here he would accept, will not surely believe that it was very much pressed upon him, but rather that he sought it; that he is in fact a volunteer, and perhaps to the exclusion of one who would have better suited the whigs of the lower counties of the District. I would respectfully submit a few inquiries: Were the resolutions adopted in the whig meeting in this county drawn up by a citizen of Stokes? or rather, were they not drawn up by a lawyer from Rockingham? Why was the third resolution altered after its adoption by the meeting, and by what authority? These are questions of interest to the whigs—will the officers of the meeting answer them?

He is in favor of a protective Tariff, because, he says, under the Compromise Act, which reduced the duty to 20 per cent. every species of manufacturing industry was ruined and the credit of the country was going down. On this I take issue with the gentleman; and did space permit I would submit facts which, to every candid and honest mind, would show conclusively that he is either ignorant or does not himself believe what he says. He is in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and says that to it we are indebted for the present low prices of the manufactured articles we have to buy; that the duty does not make higher the price of the article; that the manufacturer or importer of the foreign article, and not the consumer, has to pay the duty, which can be easily done and then clear a handsome profit; in other words, that high Tariffs make low goods. Well, if that is what is meant by protecting home industry, why let us have more of it—that is, if the practice agrees with the profession; but, really I cannot see, nor can he explain satisfactorily the modes adopted. As an evidence that such is the fact, that high Tariffs make low goods, he goes to 1815 (thirty years ago!) and compares the prices of common shirting with the prices of 1845—and argues that the tariff is the cause of the reduction in price! Certainly his is a gigantic mind. He also refers to, and sometimes reads a letter written by the late Ex-president ANDREW JACKSON to Dr. Coleman in 1824, and to the letter of Mr. Polk to J. K. Kane of Philadelphia in 1844, in which they express a desire that every branch of industry shall receive equal and just protection at the hands of the fostering Government; and he also charges that Gen. Jackson voted for a Tariff Bill of 1828. Now, what are the facts? They are as follows: 1. Gen. Jackson was not in Congress at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1828, and consequently did not vote for it.

2. He approved of the Tariff Act of 1832, which was a modification of that of 1828.

3. He approved of the Compromise Act of 1833, which was a modification of that of 1832.

4. He, as is well known, and his letters so show, was opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and decried its modification.

5. James K. Polk voted against the Tariff of 1828.

6. He voted for that of 1832, as a modification of that of 1828.

7. He voted for the Compromise Act of 1833, as a modification of that of 1832.

8. He is in favor of the modification of the Act of 1842.

With these facts staring Col. McMillan in the face, what becomes of the charge that both Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk favor the protective policy? Beyond a doubt they considered the Act of 1833, which reduced the duty to 20 per cent. ad valorem, sufficient to afford all necessary protection to the enterprise and industry of our people. My understanding of Mr. Polk's letter is, that he is in favor of a Tariff for revenue, which of itself affords a protection to the amount of duty which is levied, and sometimes it amounts to a bounty; the protection thus given is "incidental," that is, in obtaining the one the other is necessarily afforded. Col. McMillan cannot see any inequality in the operation of the Tariff of 1842—"there's none so blind as they who will not see." Coarse calico, worth ten cents per yard, is taxed as much as a finer article worth three times that amount; and a coarse article worth only five cents per yard is taxed as much as a finer article worth six times that amount. The fine article costing 30 cents is taxed 30 per cent; while the coarse article costing only 5 cents is taxed 30 per cent. Thus, those who are more able to buy can purchase the article costing 30 and pay a tax of only 30 per cent. while the poor who are unable to purchase other than a coarse article costing five cents would have to pay for 30 cents worth the enormous tax of 180 per cent. But the tax on the Cotton amounts to a prohibition of the importation of the coarse calico; thus enabling the home manufacturers to monopolize the market, and compel us to give their prices or go without the article. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that under the present Tariff there will by the year 1863 be remaining in the Treasury a surplus of over one hundred millions of dollars, and he ought to know; but McMillan, who knows nothing about it, deems it such will be the case—but says, if there should be a surplus, why in the course of four or five years he would cheerfully vote to reduce the Tariff! Now, if I entertain the opinion, as he says he does, that this surplus is derived from duties paid by foreigners I should be the last man in the United States to vote for its repeal; I should rather add to and make it higher, in order to create an immense surplus by draining the treasuries of other nations to fill the pockets of our people and make easy the present "hard times" so much talked of and hardly felt—but he does not believe himself. When the present Tariff bill was before Congress, only one whig from North Carolina, Hon. Edward Stanly, voted for it, while the others, among them Hon. Augustine H. Sheppard and Hon. Anderson Mitchell, of the House, and Hon. William A. Graham, of the Senate, present Governor of the State, voted against it. Will the people who sustained them in giving this vote, give their support to a man who entertains a different opinion on this subject? Can they be so inconsistent? I am free to say that I have too much confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the freemen of this Congressional District to suppose that they are capable of doing so.

On the Annexation question he has exhibited different hands at different places. At one place (Whicker's) a whig section, he declared that he was not an enemy to Texas; that he was in favor of annexation, or rather not opposed to it, provided it could be done on honorable terms. Now see the conditions: He said that Texas belonged to Mexico, and that Texas never was a separate and independent State from Mexico, even under the Spanish Governments; that he was "for annexation, provided Mexico and all other civilized Governments agreed!" He then mounts the "Tyler Treaty," and rides it as long as he can see it. At other places he tells the people (especially if it is a democratic section) that he is for annexation, and will extend the right hand of fellowship to them. This he speaks on this question to suit the crowd, regardless of truth.

On the Oregon question, too, he has two opinions. At Patterson's (a democratic section) he was perfectly agreed with Col. Reid as to our claim to the whole of this Territory, and approved his vote for extending territorial jurisdiction there; but when he got to Salem (a whig and anti-war section) he discovered that our right extended only over that portion of the territory south of the Columbia river, while the northern section belonged to Great Britain; and he concluded that we had better take what the British were willing to give us, rather than go to war, which was at all times a dreadful calamity. On this subject (at Kernersville) he took occasion to say that "the United States gained nothing by the last war"—a war waged for the attainment of the rights of our citizens, and which was indeed a second war of independence, and which shed a halo of glory around the brightest names which are inscribed on the scroll of fame, among them that of the late illustrious Gen. Andrew Jackson—is said to have been of no benefit to us as a nation.

Yet he will tell the people, after all this, that he is in favor of occupying Oregon!

On the subject of a National Bank, he is sometimes very explicit, and at others he is not; but enough is said to let the people know that he is for such an institution. He says he has no expectation of getting one during the present administration, and his object in noticing the subject is that it may not be lost sight of. Under these circumstances, he declares his preference for the State Bank Deposit System; and expresses a deep and bitter hostility to the Independent Treasury.

He tells the people that the expenditures of the Government are very extravagant, and instances an appropriation of 20,000 dollars by the last Congress for repairs and furniture for the President's House; and declares in favor of a reduction of the salary of the President to \$15,000 per year, with a corresponding reduction in the salaries of all other officers, and goes for reducing the pay of members of Congress to six dollars per day. He refers to the effort made by Senator Haywood to effect this; and in one breath compliments him for it, while in the next charges him with demagoguism. While on this subject he was reminded that he had been extravagant with the people's money in the Legislature, in loaning the faith and credit of the State to an insolvent corporation, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, to the amount of \$300,000, when \$200,000 had already been loaned to it, and every prospect of losing it. He claimed on this credit of \$200,000. The fact is the whole, except what the Road sells for, will be a total loss to the State. Col. McMillan is one of those who voted the expulsion of Mr. Ennet, the Senator from Onslow; and when Mr. E. was constitutionally returned, McMillan voted against his taking his seat in the Senate; thus exhibiting an utter disregard of the will of the people and the letter and spirit of the Constitution! and he says, under similar circumstances, he would again do so!

Freemen of the Third Congressional District if you are in favor of continuing the present Tariff, which is a system of legalized plunder; if you are opposed to the annexation of Texas, that is to the extension of the area of freedom; if you are opposed to asserting and maintaining our right to Oregon, that is if you wish British influence to surround and control the destinies of this Union; if you are in favor of a National Bank; if you are in favor of a demagoguism in its rank growth—why then go to the polls and vote for the whig candidate, Col. Alexander B. McMillan.

Col. Reid spoke on the above named questions. The Tariff is a tax levied upon the foreign article, and paid by the consumer, the object of which is to raise revenue to defray the expenses of the General Government. He held that it should be laid with a view to that object alone, and not to protection. He had been, and still was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. It was unequal in its operation, levying a high tax upon coarse articles consumed by the more numerous and less wealthy class of our people, while it was comparatively high upon fine articles and articles of luxury used by the few and wealthy who are more able to pay. This he did not consider just. It enables the American manufacturers who are few in number, to enrich themselves at the expense of the toiling millions—who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows"—it is a system by which we are made to contribute of our own mite to the treasury of the already overgrown lords of the loom, who live in fine palaces and revel in luxury—a system, contrary to the spirit and nature of our institutions. The present Tariff is (according to Mr. McDuffie,) 15 per cent higher than the Tariff of 1823, and hence more onerous than the "falsely termed" "the bill of abominations," and which had to be repealed in obedience to the will of the people, whose voices now raised in opposition to this. The policy of the whig party at the North is to keep up the Tariff—it is their interest to do so. We have seen northern men voting for the most extravagant appropriations in an attempt to drain the Treasury, that there might be an appearance of necessity for keeping up this Tariff. Notwithstanding this however, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, after paying all the expenses of the Government and paying off seven millions of the public debt which had been, there remained in the Treasury a surplus of seven millions of dollars; and he estimates that, with moderate prosperity, there will in 1853 remain a surplus of fifty millions of dollars, and in 1858, a surplus of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars! Do the people desire this? Would it not be infinitely better that the Tariff be so modified as to conform to the provisions of the Compromise Act, and allow this immense surplus to remain in the pockets of the people? I think so; and I believe a majority of the people think so; and will show it by going to the polls and voting for the man who goes for its reduction.

On the Annexation question he was clear and explicit. He believed the people and government of Texas were in right and in fact sovereign and independent. Our own Government, together with the governments of France and Great Britain had so acknowledged them. The Texans had established their independence as did the American Patriots of 1776—by an appeal to arms, when they could no longer bear the tyranny and oppression of the Spanish Government. Mexico at the same time did the same thing. Mexico and Texas united in one common Government for their mutual defence and welfare, under the solemn guarantee of a written Constitution. So long as its

provisions were complied with the Texans adhered to the confederation—but so soon as Santa Anna usurped the Government and overthrew the Constitution, the people of Texas protested and declared their determination not to submit. Santa Anna at the head of the confederate army marched against Texas, committing outrages upon the citizens, sparing neither age nor sex, and laying waste their property. Actuated by the spirit of their sires, the patriots of the American Revolution, the Texans resolved to do or die; and on the plains of San Jacinto, trusting in the justice of their cause, under the eye of the God of battles, they made prisoners of the Mexican General Santa Anna and a large number of his followers. Such had been their course that the Texans would have been justified by the rules of war in putting every man to the sword; but they chose rather to spare them "yet a little longer," upon the most solemn assurance that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged by Mexico. Once at liberty the Mexicans declared their purpose of reconquering Texas; notwithstanding this, however, the Texans have maintained their position among the nations of the earth as a free and independent people. They have asked to be admitted into our Union—to be made "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh" in point of nationality. Our government yielding to their entreaties, Resolutions were passed at the last session of Congress, prescribing the conditions necessary to their admission. For these Col. Reid voted, the people of the United States having expressed their approbation of the measure. He considered its acquisition very important; and if it could not have been gotten on better terms he would have been willing to pay its debt of ten millions; but we now get it on our own terms.

On the Oregon question he was very decided. He thought our claims superior to that of any and every other Government. He voted for the resolution directing the President to notify Great Britain, that at the expiration of twelve months from such notification, this Government would consider at an end the treaty for the joint occupancy of that Territory; and also for the bill to establish a Territorial Government there. He desired that our claim should be carried to the extreme; he was opposed to yielding the least to the grasping ambition of Great Britain; but he desired nothing more than was justly ours. If war was the consequence, let it come; in times past, under the protection of the hand of divine Providence, we have twice measured strength with Great Britain and been successful; and he did not doubt we would do so again.

He declared himself in favor of the Independent Treasury as the fiscal agent of the Government. This is a measure as little understood as any which has ever been presented to the consideration of the American people, and certainly more misrepresented. "If he cannot get this, his next choice is the State Bank Deposit System. He distinctly avowed uncompromising hostility to a National Bank—a measure which has been repeatedly condemned by the people, and which he had considered as at rest until brought up here by his opponent.

He met and refuted the charges of extravagance which his opponent had made, especially in reference to the appropriation for repairs and furniture for the President's House. He had voted for that appropriation; it had been reported as necessary, by a committee of Congress, and he had no hesitation in doing so. In reply he charged upon Col. McMillan extravagance in voting a loan of the faith and credit of the State to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, in 1840, to the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, when it was notorious that said corporation was insolvent. In 1838 a loan of five hundred thousand had been made; the condition being that the Stockholders should mortgage the road, and enter into personal bonds to indemnify the State against all losses incurred by reason of said loan. The Stockholders did mortgage the road, and did agree to give the personal security required, but failed to do so. Upon their agreeing to do so, however, the bonds of the State for the five hundred thousand dollars were approved by the Governor, and the Treasurer handed them over to the Company. In 1840, they again came forward for further loan, which was several times rejected. But the Governor, in a message, informed the General Assembly that they would have to provide the means to enable the Treasurer to meet the interest as it fell due, on the bonds which had been issued in 1838, or a violation of the faith and credit of the State would ensue—an event greatly to be deplored, and which would involve the State in great pecuniary embarrassment; and advised action at that time, otherwise he would be forced the necessity of again calling them together especially on this subject. Well, the Legislature then voted a loan of three hundred thousand dollars; for which the Stockholders did do what they had previously agreed to perform. They with others signed bonds to indemnify the State against loss on the five hundred thousand dollar loan, and re-mortgaged the road for the last loan. Well, how stands the matter at this stage? Why just three hundred thousand dollars worse than it was before! The bond makers claim that the mortgage on the road in 1838 must go to satisfy the first loan, that of 1838, and their bonds will make up the deficiency if any. So the second mortgage is invalid and of no effect. Col. McMillan voted for the loan of \$300,000. In 1844 they passed a Resolution directing the Road to be sold, and also directing the Governor to bid \$300,000 and the in-

dependent Treasury as the fiscal agent of the Government. This is a measure as little understood as any which has ever been presented to the consideration of the American people, and certainly more misrepresented. "If he cannot get this, his next choice is the State Bank Deposit System. He distinctly avowed uncompromising hostility to a National Bank—a measure which has been repeatedly condemned by the people, and which he had considered as at rest until brought up here by his opponent.